REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store.
Salisbury, May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

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Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. tf14.

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August 16, 1855.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS AGRICULTURE AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Vol. 3.---No. 42. SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1856. Whole No. 146.

CLOUDLESS PERU.—Lieutenant Maury, in his Geography of the Sea, explains why there is no rain in Peru. He says:

In Peru, South America, rain is unknown. The coast of Peru is within the region of perpetual southern trade winds. Though the Peruvian shores are on the verge of the great South Sea boiler, yet it never rains there. The reason is plain. The southern trade winds in the Atlantic ocean first strikes the water on the coast of Africa. Travelling to the northwest, they blow obliquely across the ocean until they reach the coast of Brazil. By this time they are heavily laden with vapor, which they continue to bear along across the continent, depositing it as they go, and supplying with it the sources of the Rio de la Plata and the southern tributaries of the Amazon. Finally they reach the snow capped Andes, and here is wrung from them the last particle of moisture that very low temperature can extract. Reaching the summit of that range, they now tumble down as cool and dry winds on the Pacific slopes beyond. Meeting with no evaporating surface, and with no temperature colder than that to which they were subjected on the mountain tops, they reach the ocean before they become charged with fresh vapor, and before, therefore, they have any which the Peruvian climate can extract. Thus we see how the tops of the Andes become the reservoir from which are supplied the rivers of Chili and Peru.

ELOQUENTLY SPOKEN—GEN. WASHINGTON'S CHARITY.—Gov. Wise, of Virginia, can utter brilliant thoughts, and sometimes they are *apropos*, as is his recent letter to New York on religious toleration:

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 17, 1856.

GENTLEMEN:—I cannot, I regret to say, accept your invitation to your first annual banquet in commemoration of the birthday of Washington; but I concur heartily in the object of rescuing the fame of the Father of his Country from the imputation that *he* ever would have excluded any class of citizens from equality under the law; that *he* would ever have fettered conscience, reason, or the free will of man, that *he* would have ever countenanced religious intolerance by means of Test Oaths and secret cabals, and by a union of priestcraft with politics! His wisdom was too profound, his religion too pure and unspotted from the world, his Republicanism was too genuine and devoted to his country and fellow man, for that. In his name I invoke all who follow his example, to his sign in the Heaven; I point all who regard him a guardian of our laws and liberty, to come up to the help of our Constitution and Union, and to the succor of the oppressed of every clime who would come, without money and without price, to partake of the waters of liberty and equality freely! There are "many mansions in our Father's house in Heaven," and every door to each and all is open, and the ways to all should be left open upon earth. Washington never closed one behind him.

I am yours truly,
HENRY A. WISE.

INDIGNATION IN NORFOLK.

The people of Norfolk are justly indignant at the neglect with which their interests have been treated by the Legislature of Virginia. A large and highly respectable meeting of the citizens was recently held, at which strong Resolutions on the subject were adopted. They complain that while the State taxes have been greatly increased, all their applications for aid in the way of improvements have been rejected. They also express a desire to be annexed to North Carolina. If the "old Dominion" should be willing to give them up, North Carolina would receive them with open arms. The Richmond Enquirer refers at some length to the complaints of Norfolk—admits that she has not had justice at the hands of the Legislature, but adds, "we can never give our consent to the separation." The Enquirer says, "Norfolk is loved and will be cherished by the State," and "is destined to rank among the chief Cities of the South." It is indeed strange, that Virginia should neglect so valuable a seaport and so noble a community as Norfolk.

SLAVERY IN KANSAS.

The Lawrence papers are laboring hard to convince their Yankee brethren that slavery does not and cannot exist in this Territory. They may succeed in satisfying their Northern friends in this, but how will they get over the census returns, which will show over one thousand slaves in Kansas? An examination of the Assessor's book of each county, will probably surprise our editorial brethren in Lawrence. They will find that several hundred thousand dollars of slave property is owned in Kansas, and profitably employed; and what is better, the master and slave both satisfied with the country. The addition to the slave property in this county is gradually increasing by the arrival of wealthy farmers from Missouri, Virginia, Kentucky, and other Southern States. In every instance where it has been tried, their labor has brought to their owners a larger return than where they formerly resided, and the planter from Virginia, who has been in the habit of supporting his negroes, will find that in Kansas they can not only feed themselves but be a profit to their owners. The climate and soil of Kansas are peculiarly adopted to slave labor; and hemp, corn, wheat, tobacco, and other staples, can be as profitably produced here as in Kentucky or other Southern States. In view of these facts, it becomes the duty of every Southern planter who is not making money fast in the South to remove with his slaves to Kansas, where a fortune awaits him.—*Squatter Sovereign.*

THE ENLISTMENT QUESTION.

We find in the Washington Union, an able and elaborate opinion of Attorney General CUSHING on the enlistment question, at the request of the President of the United States. The following are the concluding paragraphs relating to the case of the British Minister:

"On the whole, the case of the British Minister, regarded in the light of established rules of the law of nations, and diplomatic usage founded thereon, would seem to resolve itself into—first, a question of strict right; and secondly, of discretion in the exercise of that right.

"It clearly is not a case affecting the security of the State, and thus needing or justifying the interpretation of summary authority, as in the instance of the Prince of Cellamere in France, (Ch. de Martens, Causes, Celebres, tom. 1, p. 139.) Count Gyllenberg in Great Britain, (Foster's Crown Law, p. 187.) and many other cases of historical and legal notoriety and interest. No acts of violence are imputed to the British Minister, nor any purpose or act threatening the national stability of the United States. What is charged against him is conduct improper, as Spain did in the case of Sir Henry Bulwer, send his passports to the British Minister, with intimation to leave the country without delay; or he may well, in his discretion, adopt the milder course, as President Washington did in the case of M. Genet: that is, after affording to the British Minister opportunity of explanation through the Secretary of State, then, if his explanation be not satisfactory, to demand his recall of the Queen's Government. The personal esteem which the British Minister justly enjoys here in other respects, might counsel the latter course, more especially if the British Government, assuming the responsibility of his acts, should thereupon proceed to tender, in its own name, complete and ample satisfaction for having authorized or permitted such a flagrant wrong as the systematic attempt to recruit a military force in the United States by the instrumentality of the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia."

BARNUM IN COURT.

NEW YORK, March 15,

Phineas T. Barnum appeared in Court yesterday and narrated the origin and circumstances attending his recent pecuniary embarassments. Previous to endorsing for the Jerome Clock Company Barnum believed himself to be worth $800,000. He was in the habit of expending $50,000 a year in Connecticut, chiefly in building houses, docks and bridges, opening streets, planting trees, &c. In June last he agreed to endorse and accept Jerome's paper to the amount of $100,000. He signed in blank, and to his amazement, soon found he was responsible for $464,000 and Barnum with the most innocent frankness, added, "I do not know of my own personal knowledge that there is not a million of dollars against me."

The American Museum, Barnum sold to Greenwood & Butler for $24,000.—He gave $12,000 for it in 1841. The Museum property never did belong to Barnum, as was by many supposed, but to the heir of Francis Olmstead. His furniture, plate and pictures at Iranistan, which cost him about $10,000, were sold at auction and private sale for $2,000.—All Barnum's real estate in Connecticut is mortgaged for more than it will bring, but that in this city and in Williamsburg is made over to other parties under a special assignment to secure confidential debts. Barnum is at present residing in this city and engaged in no business whatever. Barnum's wonderful success in his speculations could only have been surpassed by some such sudden and stupendous failure.—*Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.*

"ANDREW JACKSON, WITH THE DONELSON ANNEXED."

The Know-nothings are doomed to a bitter disappointment. Having nominated Major Donelson with the expectation of carrying Tennessee. There is hardly a State in the Union where Know Nothingism is more thoroughly despised than in the State that contains the ashes of the patriot Jackson. In the last election for Governor every effort was made by the Know Nothings to carry the State. Col. Gentry an eloquent statesman was nominated, and exhausted his eloquence in canvassing the State, "Donelson" gave his "great name" and exertions to assist Col. Gentry, but all to no purpose. Democracy triumphed over Know Nothingism, notwithstanding the prodigious efforts of the "Major." Fillmore was once popular in Tennessee, but his turning Know Nothing and being associated with Major Donelson, will kill him politically. Tennessee can't stomach the "Major."

The following from the Nashville Union, published at the home of Major Donelson, shows his standing among those who know him:

"ANDREW JACKSON, WITH THE DONELSON ANNEXED."

Why was A. J. Donelson nominated for the vice presidency? There is scarcely an attempt to conceal the fact that the selection was made because the nominee is the relative of the wife of General Jackson. Had the Democracy ever made such an accident the ground for a nomination it would have been to degenerate affection for its greatest man into a weakness; but for the bitter enemies and lifelong revilers of General Jackson to make a nomination for such a cause passes all previous public exhibitions of hypocrisy and folly.

Men who denounced the whole course of Gen. Jackson's administration now claim as the greatest merit of their candidate for the vice presidency the fact that that candidate was the relative of the wife of Gen. Jackson, and was trusted by him! We accept this indirect recantation by the men who make up the Know Nothing party, of the abuse they have heaped upon the Old Hero, and will not be too close in scrutinizing motives.—As the Richmond Examiner says, "it is, alas! only at long intervals that Nature produces a real Jackson, seeming then to rest for a period, as if to recover from the magnitude of her labor."

And it is ever the fortune of great men of the Old Hero's stamp to be most abused during life by the very men who after death make the most elaborate efforts to effect a reverence for their memories.—What a confession have we, in this nomination of the name and the counterfeit presentment of Jackson, of the crocodile contrition of federaldom for the injury and wrong they did that great and good man in his life! It is the misfortune of Donelson—the adopted nephew, or something of the sort, of Jackson, without a particle of blood relationship to the Old Hero—to be afflicted with the chronic idea that the nation can never pay off her obligations to himself for the accidental relations to his illustrious patron.

The presidency, the Senate, the cabinet, the vice presidency, he esteems but poor boons to a man of his name and family pretensions. He quit the democracy only when he had to let go the *Union* teat, and failed to get either the cabinet appointment or the first-class foreign mission he presumptuously expected, and we fear the worst consequences to the nation and to himself will happen when he finds eight months hence, that not a single State will go for Andrew Jackson, with the Donelson annexed."

STAMPS CUT FROM LETTERS ARE VALUELESS.—We understand inquiries continue to be made at the Department why stamps cut from stamped envelopes cannot be used in prepayment of letters in the same manner as ordinary postage stamps. Persons, in addressing their letters, sometimes, through carelessness or mistake, destroy the envelope, and, without stopping to reflect, many think it a hardship that having paid the government both for the stamp and envelope, they cannot be allowed to cut out and use the stamp on a plain envelope.

The principal reasons why this cannot be permitted are first, the law gives no value to such stamps, and makes no provision for their use, except when connected with and forming a part of, the envelopes as prepared under the law with [illegible] to prevent fraud; seccend, letters in stamped envelopes may be lawfully carried outside of the mail, and, when so carried, it is believed that the stamps are seldom, if ever, canceled. These are controlling reasons and will at once commend themselves to every person of reflection—*Washington Union.*

THE DUTCHMAN WHO HAD THE SMALL POX.

The writer sat alongside of the driver one morning, just at break of day, as the stage drove out of Blackberry; he was a through passenger to Squash Point. It was a very cold morning. In order to break the ice for a conversation, he praised the fine points of the off horse, the driver thawed.

"Yaas, she's a good hoss, and I knows how to trive him!"

It was evidently a case of mixed breed.

"Where is Wood, who used to drive this stage?"

"He be's lait up mit ter rumatiz, since yesterday veek, and I trives for him.—So"—— ——I went on reading a newspaper. A fellow passenger, on a back seat, not having the fear of murdered English on his hands, coaxed the Dutch driver into a long conversation, much to the delight of a very pretty Jersey blue belle, who laughed so merrily that it was contagious; and in a few minutes, from being like unto a conventicle, we were as wide awake as one of Christy's audiences.—By sunrise we were in excellent spirits, up to all sorts of fun, and when, a little later, our stage stopped at the first watering-place, the driver found himself in the centre of a group of treaters to the distilled juice of apples.

"Here's a package to leave at Mrs. Schudder's—the third house on the left hand side after you get into Jericho.—What do you charge?' asked a man who seemed to know the driver.

"Pout a leffy," answered he. Receiving the silver, he gathered up the reins, and put the square package in the stage box. Just as he started the horses, he leaned his head out of the stage, and looking back to the man who gave him the bundle, shouted out the question, "Ter fird hause on ter left hand out of Yeriko?"

The man did't hear him, but the driver was satisfied. On we went at a very good rate, considering how heavy the roads were. Another tavern, more watering, more apple jack. Another long stretch of sand, and we were nearing Jericho.

"Avny porty know der Miss Scutter hause?" asked the driver, bracing his feet on the mail bag, which lay in front of him, and screwing his head round so as to face in. There seemed to be a consultation going on inside the stage.

"I don't know nobody o' that name in Jericho do you, Lishe?" asked a weather-beaten looking man, who evidently "went by water," of another who apparently went the same way.

"There was old Squire Gow's da'ter, she married a Scudder, and moved up here some two years back. Come to think on't, guess she lives nigher to Glasshouse," answered Lishe.

The driver, finding he could get no light of the passengers, seeing a tall raw-boned woman washing some clothes in front of a house, and who flew out of sight as the stage flew in, handed me the reins as he jumped from his seat, and chased the fugitive hallooing, "I fe got der small pox, I'fe got der ——." Here his voice was lost as he dashed into the open door of the house. But in a minute re-appeared, followed by a broom with an enraged woman annexed, and a loud noice shouting out:

"You git out o' this! clear yourself quicker. I aint going to have you diseasing honest folks, if you have the small pox!"

"I dells you I'fe got der small pox.—Ton't you versteth! der small pox!" This time he shouted it out in capital letters.

"Clear out! I'll call the men folks, if you don't clear!" and at once shouted, in a tip-top voice, "Ike! you Ike! where are you?" Ike made his appearance on the full run.

"W-what's the matter, mother?"

"I dell you onest more, for der last dime, I'fe got ter small pox, unt Mishter Ellis he gifs me a leffy to gif ter small pox to Miss Scutter, und if dat vrow is Miss Scutter, I promised to gif her ter small pox."

It was Miss Schudder, and I explained to her that it was a *box* he had for her.—The affair was soon settled, as regarded delivery; but not as regarded the laughter and shouts of the occupants of the old stage coach, as we rolled away from Jericho. The driver joined in, although he had no earthly idea as to its cause, and added not a little to it by saying, in a triumphant tone of voice:

"I vos pout to gif ter old womans ter small pox!"—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

KISSING.—Jacob kissed Rachel, and lifted up his voice and wept.—*Scripture.*

If Rachel was a pretty girl, and kept her face clean, we don't wonder Jacob had to cry about.—*N. Y. Globe.*

How do you know but what she slapped his face for him.—*N O. Delta.*

Weeping is not unfrequently produced by extreme pleasure, joy, happiness—it might have been so in Jacob's case.
Whig.

Gentlemen, hold your tongues; the cause of Jacob's weeping was the refusal of Rachel to allow him to kiss her again.
Taylor Flag.

It is our opinion that Jacob wept because he had not kissed Rachel before, and he wept for the time he had lost.
Age.

Green, verdant, all of ye. The fellow wept because the gal did'nt kiss him.
Man. American.

Nonsense, Jacob wept because Rachel told him to "do it twice more," and he was afraid to.—*Democrat and Freeman.*

Ridiculous! there is not a true Yankee among you. We guess Jacob cried because Rachel threatened to tell her marm.—*Seneca Union.*

We reckon Jacob cried because Rachel had been eating *onions.*—*N. O. Paper.*

Our own opinion is that Jacob wept because he found, after all, "it was not half what it was cracked up to be."
Richmond Whig.

Out of the secret, every one of you.—He wept because Rachel had no money.
North Carolinian.

Out of the secret too Mr. Carry. Speaking of money, Jacob wept because Rachel *pursed* up her mouth so he could not kiss her to his satisfaction.—*N. C. Standard.*

HENRY CLAY ON CATHOLICISM.—The following letter from Kentucky's—America's—eloquent son, was addressed to Gardner Jones, President of the University of Notre Dame du Lac, near South Bend, Indiana:

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1850.

DEAR SIR:—I have received and attentively perused the letter which, at the instance of the President and Faculty of the University of Notre Dame du Lac, you addressed to me the 14th inst. In that letter they have done me the honor to express their approbation of a speech of mine in the Senate of the United States, the object of which was to heal all differences, and amicably to adjust all controversies, arising out of the existence of slavery in the United States. Such testimony proceeding from a highly respectable body of gentlemen, retired from the world, and regarding justly the interests which belong to another and future state of existence as paramount to all others, affords me an inexpressible degree of satisfaction.

Nor is this at all diminished by the fact, that we happen to profess different religious creeds. For I have never believed that of "the Catholics was anti-American and hostile to civil liberty." On the contrary, I have with great pleasure, and with sincere conviction, on several public occasions, borne testimony to my perfect persuasion that Catholics were as much devoted to civil liberty, and as much animated by patriotism, as those who belong to the Protestant creed.

I am not surprised that, in the seclusion of those whom you represent, great solicitude should be felt for the safety and preservation of that Union which is our surest guaranty of peace, order, liberty, and public happiness. I hope and believe that dangers which appeared threaten it have diminished, that there is still great occasion for the exercise of a spirit of concord, mutual confidence, and harmony.

I request you to present to the President and Faculty assurances of my respectful acknowledgements, and accept yourself those of your respectful and obedient servant, H. CLAY.

New tomatoes have been received in New York from Savannah, and are selling at $1.00 per box.

ALBERT PIKE ON THE PLATFORM AND THE CANDIDATES.

Here is, not the language of the North, not the language of a Whig who has turned Democrat, or a Democrat who has turned Know-Nothing and got sick of it, but the language of an old Whig—a constant Whig until he joined the order—an early and a devoted member of that order—a delegate from an extreme Southern State—Albert Pike, of Arkansas. And this is what he says of the so-called platform and the candidates placed thereon:

From the Washington Union.

TO THE AMERICAN PARTY SOUTH.

It is necessary for the rank and file of the American party South to consult together in regard to the PLATFORM adopted by the national council at its called session, and the candidates placed *upon it* by the national convention.

The 12th article of the platform of June, 1855, announced these four propositions as the deliberate sense of the American party:

1st. That the existing laws on the subject of slavery ought to be abided by and maintained, as a final settlement of the whole matter, in spirit and substance, and that there ought to be no further legislation by Congress on the subject.

2d. That, whether it possesses the *power* or not, Congress *ought* not to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories.

3d. That it would be a violation of the compact between the United States and Maryland, and contrary to good faith, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

4th. That when a new State presents herself for admission into the Union she has a *right* to come in if her constitution is republican, and she has the requisite population, whether that constitution recognizes or prohibits slavery.

It was a very general feeling at the South that we yielded something too much in "pretermitting" an expression of opinion as to the *power* of Congress to legislate in regard to slavery in the territories. In most of the southern States the State councils made platforms stronger on this point than the national one. None made them weaker.

But in framing that platform we were not making one for the South alone, but one that Northern conservative men could safely stand on; and it was right that we should not ask them to declare one opinion as to the power of Congress, while they entertained another diametrically opposite; if they would agree that Congress OUGHT NOT to exercise the power even if it has it.

The June platform does not declare that Congress ought to do ANY affirmative act about slavery, *but only that it ought to do nothing.*

No Southern American, after having once planted his feet upon that platform, can step off of it to another without deserved risk of political ruin and annihilation.

No Southern man ought to abandon, nor can safely abandon, any of the four propositions. If he does, the South ought to and will abandon him.

The national council, meeting on the call of States which had repudiated the June platform, was assembled in February for *the purpose* of repealing the 12th article. The Northern men took control of it at the beginning, upon the wrong basis of representation, and kept that control.

The 12th article, with all the re.. of the platform, was struck out, and a new one substituted.

The new platform declares that the people of a territory have a right to frame their own constitution and laws [when?] and regulate their own social and domestic affairs; but the word *slavery* is carefully avoided; and it concedes them, not the *right*, but the PRIVILEGE, of admission into the Union when they have the requisite population.

It certainly gives up *the three first* propositions of the 12th article, and it *waters* the 5th so that it amounts to little or nothing.

The first proposition was the chief one of the 12th article. The South imperatively demands that the agitation of the subject of slavery in Congress shall cease, and especially that it no longer shall legislate on that subject in the Territories.

The South demands, and has a *right* to demand, to every platform, democratic, whig or American, *specific* language on the subject of slavery. It does not want to be told that laws *constitutionally* enacted are to be obeyed until repeal d or decided null by judicial authority. It does not want to be told that a new State shall have the *privilege* of admission.—It is tired of ambiguities, and sick of generalities; and as the matter now stands, when a man reclaims his slave at the risk of his life, and at ten times the expense of the slave—when clergymen preach sedition, and States pass personal-liberty acts—ambiguities and generalities are a mere transparent cheat and fraud on the South.

And such a fraud is *any* platform that studiously omits the word *slavery*, and uses roundabout phrases, circumlocutions to *avoid* expressing plain ideas.

If the *new* platform is the same in *substance* as the old, why the change? If it is not, the South has no use for it.

The new platform leaves the northern men who stand upon it perfectly free to agitate against the fugitive slave law, for the abolition of slavery in the District, for suppressing the trade in slaves between different States, and for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise; and it *specially* denounces the repeal of that compromise by denouncing the President for abetting it.

I do not envy the Southern man who undertakes to defend the new platform after once standing on the old one.

I was a member of the National Council both in June and in February. In June I desired at first to *exclude* the question of slavery from the platform, denouncing, and not unless I *could* denounce, in doing so, the men of the party in Massachusetts, and elsewhere in the North, who had declared anti-slavery to be part of the National American creed, as having done so without authority, and so perverted and prostituted the organization to improper purposes.

Met by a unanimous resolve on the part of the Northern members to have a declaration that the Missouri Compromise ought to be restored, I aided in establishing the 12th article. Once upon it, and deeming it eminently right in principle, it became impossible for *me* to abandon it, or consent to its modification. When it was struck out, I withdrew from the Council, and destroyed my credentials as a delegate to the nominating Convention, in which I refused to take my seat.

The American party South *cannot* stand on the new platform. It *must necessarily* repudiate it. On it it would not carry a single county anywhere.

It is said that the men nominated are platform enough. That *might* be so if we had *no* platform; if they were *on* no platform; if we had never *had* a platform

It is said that the new platform is *substantially* the same as old one. Then how came it to be offered by a free soiler from Illonis, who declared, after it was adopted, that he would vote for the admission of no State permitting slavery? If this suits *him*, it cannot suit *me*.

It is *not* substantially the same. It was *framed* in Washington, to get rid of the 12th article. It was *offered* and *adopted* for that purpose in Philadelphia; and we may as well look it frankly in the face. It *yields up* all that we fought for and gained the June before.

And now as to the candidates. That I may not be misunderstood, let me say that I was *always* a Whig until I joined the American party. I was a supporter of Mr. Fillmore's administration. I was indignant when he was thrown aside for General Scott. What I thought of him then I think now.

But when we formed the American party, we assured our Democratic friends who joined us that it was *not* meant to be the Whig party in disguise.—They joined us in that belief. On my motion my State council declared that the nominee for President ought to be a Northern man whose antecedents had been Democratic. I was playing fairly.

The old Whig organizations are reviving all over the country. The old Whig committees and clubs are alive and astir again. Our Democratic brethren will say that we have deceived them; and that it *is* the old Whig party in disguise. I think that it was not fit and proper to nominate a man who had been so deeply identified with the Whig party—a Whig and nothing else. I do not say it was bad faith to do it. I do not even insinuate. I do say that, if I had aided in such nomination, I should have felt that my Democratic brothers had some right to complain of *me*.

They do feel all over the South that they have been *trapped; and; my word for it, they will not stay in the trap.* The new platform warrents them in leaving the party, and the *Whig* nomination will *urge* them to do it, and they will go back to their old faith if the matter is left as it is.

Southern *Democratic* Americans can neither stand on the platform nor support the candidate.

No Southern American can successfully defend the platform.

FOREIGN COINS.—The bill submitted in the United States Senate by Senator Hunter, the object of which is to dispense with the use of the depreciated foreign coins now in circulation, provides that all quarters, eights, and sixteenths of the Spanish milled or Mexican dollar shall be received at all the offices of the United States at twenty, ten, and five cents, and made legal tenders for all sums not exceeding five dollars; and that these fractions of the dollar of foreign coin when received shall not again be paid out, but be recoined.

THE SOUL'S CAPACITY.—The capacity of the visible heavens is a problem in speculative science, from the approximate solution of which the daring intellect of man has not altogether shrunk; but what mind has presumed to ascertain the circumference of the soul's wonderful comprehension! The boundary lines of distinct knowledge which it may not pass while it is the tenant of a mortal and dust weeded body, are no barriers to its mighty aspirations, which transcend them, farther than the swift rays of the sun transcend its atmosphere; and go out into the profound, questioning the unseen orbs of their nature and destiny. Beyond this they stretch away their subtle flight, even up towards the throne of the Infinite himself, and vex themselves with vast but vain desires to "find out the Almighty unto perfection!"

The latest advices from London dated Saturday, the 8th inst., state that the Paris Moniteur, of the 7th inst., contains an Imperial Decree calling into active service 140,000 young soldiers of the class of 1855.

The Providence Post announces the marriage of "Mr. Jonathan Know Nothing, youngest son of Ned Buntline, Esq., to Miss Temperance Freedom, only daughter of the Kickapoo Rangers."

Gen. Walker's force in Central America, is stated to be 1,262 men.

The Alabama and Tennessee Railroad was opened from Huntsville to the town of Scrunton—a distance of sixty-one miles—a few days since. There were great rejoicings on the occasion, and an excerson for the entire distance passed off very pleasantly. The road is to be finished the entire distance to Memphis during the present year.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

In Peace, protect; in War, defend.

Tuesday April 1, 1856.

SALISBURY.

CITY AGENCIES—D. M. ZIMMERMAN, Esq. of Philadelphia, and W. S. LAWTON & Co., of Charleston, are our authorized Agents for those Cities, and are empowered to receive Subscriptions and to contract for Advertisements for the REPUBLICAN BANNER.

NOTICE:

There will be a Democratic Meeting in the town of Statesville, Iredell county, on Tuesday the 9th of April, (Superior Court,) for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention at Raleigh to nominate a candidate for Governor.

☞ We notice that the K. N's. in and about Greensboro', are endeavoring to engraft the Bank question into their State platform, if, indeed, they should be so fortunate as to construct one.

☞ The K. N.'s of this county had a meagre gathering in the Court house on Saturday last. The proceedings——"are they not already *reported* in the columns of the Salisbury *Herald?*"

☞ Our neighbor of the Herald hallooed last week before he got out of the woods. The proceedings of the Democratic meeting were "not already reported in full in the columns of the Republican Banner." If he will examine this number he will find them not only "fully reported" but ably written.

ACCIDENT— LOSS OF LIFE.

On Thursday last, as the freight train was leaving Thomasville Station, on the N. C. Rail Road, the brakeman, Mr. ALLEN, who had been coupling the cars, accidentally fell on the track and had one of his legs crushed by the moving train in a most shocking manner. A surgeon was immediately called and the fractured limb amputated, but the injuries sustained were of such serious character as to leave no hope of recovery. He lingered in great suffering until Saturday morning when he died.

☞ The freight train from Goldsboro' for Charlotte ran off the track on Saturday morning, near Durham's station, by which it was delayed some thirty hours. No damage done to the cars.

LETTER FROM GREENSBORO'.

Know Nothing Meeting in Guilford—Great Excitement—The country in a blaze!—Democracy annihilated!!

GREENSBORO', March 15, 1856.

Having noticed a call in the Patriot for two or three weeks for an American, alias Know-Nothing, meeting to-day, I determined to attend at the appointed time and place. Two o'clock P. M., was the time designated for meeting to take place. Accordingly, at that hour the Court house bell was rung, which was repeated at intervals three or four times. On stepping into the Court house to witness the meeting, it was with difficulty I could force my way into the Clerk's office, so dense was the crowd and so eager were all to hear and see what was going on within. Imagine my surprise, when I discovered that the K. N. meeting was not going on, but a petty trial of some kind before a magistrate. The scene in the Court room where the meeting was to take place presented quite a different aspect. Some half dozen persons had *collected*, and were waiting in dignified silence for the crowd to appear. Bell rings again, but still the trial below goes on and the people being more interested in that than in ratifying the nomination of Fillmore *and* Donelson determined to see it out.

At length, however, the meeting was organized—there being only about thirty persons in the room and nearly, if not quite, one half of that number were democrats who had been attracted by the prospect of a little fun.

A committee was appointed to draught resolutions. After being out about long enough to read over two sets of resolutions, which, doubtless, had been prepared before, they returned and through their Chairman, M. S. Sherwood, Esq., reported resolutions approving the nomination of Fillmore *and* Donelson without endorsing or even alluding to either of the celebrated platforms of the party.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell made a report as the minority. He offered one short resolution endorsing the platform of June, 1855, and then a long string of resolutions on the subject of *banking*, which he advocated in a speech of great warmth and energy. He insisted on having his resolutions adopted as an amendment—the majority contending that his resolutions were not pertinent to the occasion.

During the discussion that ensued, the aforesaid trial having been concluded and the people having nothing of more importance to attend to, came up, not as some might suppose, to participate in the ratification meeting, but, simply to listen to and laugh at the cutting and sparring that took place between the speakers on the occasion. The resolutions were all adopted, except the one endorsing the June platform, which was not acted on,

There are some things about this meeting a little remarkable. In the first place, it came very near being a complete failure; I think its friends feel about like Lord Cornwallis did after the battle of Guilford when he said: "another such victory would *ruin* him;"—a few more such meetings would *ruin our party.*"

In the next place, there was not one word said about the Pope and the Catholics. Perhaps they are waiting to hear from Mr. Fillmore. He is said to be at Rome and has had an interview with the Pope, and, it may be, that he is negotiating for the Catholic vote, and if so, it is wise policy *not* to abuse the Catholics any more. Would it not be funny to hear the K. N's praising the Catholics and trying to get their votes?

There was nothing said against foreigners this may be readily accounted for from the fact, that foreigners were present and participated in the meeting!

Strange as it may seem, the people of Greensboro', as much as they hate foreigners and dread foreign influence, do not hesitate to place these *foreigners in responsible and lucrative positions!*

Lastly there were no principles avowed and set forth by the meeting, unless, Mr. Caldwell's banking notions be, henceforth, taken as the principles of the American (!) party in Guilford.

And no doubt this will be the policy of the party; inasmuch as they abolish all platforms, they will leave all free to adopt whatever is popular in their particular locality. Whenever a demagogue wishes to get into the Legislature, he will only have to mount some popular hobby and say it is part of American principles.

The above is a mere outline of the proceedings,—many amusing incidents occurred which created much merriment at the time, but cannot be transferred to paper.

The Democrats intend holding a meeting next Saturday. A SPECTATOR.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ROWAN.

According to previous notice, a meeting of the Democratic party of Rowan County was held at the Court-house in Salisbury, on Monday, the 24th day of March, 1856, and was organized by calling WILLIAM A. WALTON, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing *Leonidas Brown* and *Obadiah Woodson*, Secretaries.

N. N. FLEMING, Esq., in a few remarks, explained the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic State Convention at Raleigh in April next, and also the appointment of delegates to a District Convention for the purpose of selecting some persons to represent this Congressional District in the Convention of the National Democracy at Cincinnati in June next. Mr. Fleming then submitted the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

In view of the momentous issues involved in the ensuing Presidential election it behooves all good Democrates, and all who are opposed to the ruinous policy of the Black Republicans or Abolitionists of the North, and to the dangerous and proscriptive tenets of the Know-Nothings or self-styled American party, to organize and get themselves in readiness for the great contest that is before them; therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That time and experience have only strengthened and confirmed our abiding confidence in the principles of the Democratic party, and we do hereby re-affirm and endorse the same as set forth in the platform of the Democratic National Convention of 1852, so far as the same is applicable to the existing state of affairs in the country.

2 *Resolved*, That President PIERCE, by the firmness and ability with which he has conducted our foreign relations—by the integrity and efficiency with which he has administered the complex machinery of our internal policy—by his strict adherence to the Constitution and scrupulous observance of the rights of the States and territories, as therein guaranteed—by his sound and national views and policy in regard to the dangerous sectional issues which distract the country, knowing, as he does, "no North, no South, no East, and no West,"—and especially by his able and manly exposition of the subject of slavery and the rights of the different sections of the country, as embodied in his last annual message, has proved himself one of the first statesmen and patriots of the age, and has entitled himself to the confidence and gratitude of the whole country, and we do hereby declare him to be our first choice for President for the ensuing term, subject nevertheless to the decision of the Democratic National Convention.

3. *Resolved*, That the Hon. JAMES C. DOBBIN, our able and popular Secretary of the Navy, has earned for himself a deservedly high reputation for the able and acceptable manner in which he has administered the Navy department; we are proud to acknowledge him as one of North Carolina's noblest sons, and we hereby declare him to be our first choice for Vice President for the ensuing term, subject nevertheless to a decision of the Democratic National Convention.

4. *Resolved*, That the conduct of the Northern Know Nothings, in the late election of Speaker of the House of Representatives, in persisting to vote for Fuller, a free soiler, when they knew that such a course would result in the election of Banks, a Black Republican, as well as the action of the late Know-Nothing National Convention in repealing the 12th section of their platform, but affords fresh evidence of the fact that the Democracy is now the only National party in the country.

5. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to intolerance and proscription for religious opinion either by legal disqualification or at the ballot box, whether exercised by Roman Catholics or Protestants, believing as we do that the oaths prescribed by the Constitution for office-holders are a sufficient precaution against persons holding office who owe allegiance to any foreign power.

6. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of our naturalization laws as they now stand, and of admitting immigrants to the rights of citizenship as soon as they are capable of understanding the principles of our Government, and show an attachment and fidelity to the same, and we are opposed to creating castes and distinctions in society by arraying the native against the foreign born, but would rather see the foreigner Americanized and made a useful citizen as soon as practicable, thus rendering this country as it formerly boasted to be "the asylum for the oppressed of every land."

7. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to secret oath-bound political societies as being at variance with our Republican form of Government and dangerous to liberty.

8. *Resolved*, That, as the old Whig party is now disbanded, we think the time propitious one for all who can not subscribe to the Know-Nothing and Black Republican parties to join the National Democracy, and as old party issues have, in a measure disappeared, we invite all who are opposed to the dangerous principles of these new parties to join us.

9. *Resolved*, That Gov. BRAGG, by the ability and impartiality with which he has discharged his Executive duties, has deserved the confidence of all parties.

10. *Resolved*, That the bold and manly conduct of the Hon. BURTON CRAIGE in defending the rights of his constituents, shows that in electing him from this Congressional District, by such an overwhelming majority, they have not misplaced their confidence.

11. *Resolved*, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty-five or more delegates to represent this County in the Democratic State Convention which is to meet in Raleigh on the 16th of April next.

12. *Resolved*, That we propose the holding of a District Convention to appoint delegates to represent this Congressional District in the Democratic National Convention, and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint fifteen delegates to Represent Rowan in said Convention, whenever and wherever it may be holden; and this meeting recommends Charlotte as the place, and Tuesday of Mecklenburg Superior Court as the time for holding said Convention.

13. *Resolved*, That a meeting of the Democratic party of Rowan County be held at Salisbury on Tuesday of our next Superior Court, the 27th day of May next, for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent the County of Rowan in the next General Assembly; and that we respectfully recommend to the Democrats of Davie County to send delegates to said meeting to nominate a suitable person as a Senatorial candidate for this District.

The Chairman in obedience to the 11th resolution appointed the following delegates, to wit:

Archibald Henderson, Dr. A. M. Nesbitt, Henry C. Simonton, N. N. Fleming, John C. Cannon, N. F. Hall, Caleb A. Heilig, David Barringer, Jesse P. Wiseman, Paul N. Heilig, Samuel Reeves, James Montgomery, Nathan Brown, Benjamin F. Fraley, William S. Macay, James C. McConnaughey, Matthew Locke, James E. Kerr, S. P. Dunn, Moses G. Morgan, William A. Luckey, John L. Hedrick, Thomas S. Atwell, Charles F. Fisher, John U. Vogler, Robert E. Love, William R. Fraley, S. S. Trott, John C. Miller, Henry Miller, Dr. A. T. Powe, Dr. Milo A. J. Rossman, Dr. Thomas Hill, Daniel W. Smith, Robert H. Smith, John L. Graham, Dr. A. Torrence, Maj. John Rice, William H. Kider, Daniel Klutts, Tilman Cranford, John H. Veitch, Henry W. Hill, Lawrence A. Bringle, and Edward Kuny.

In obedience to the 12th resolution the Chairman appointed the following delegates, to wit:

James E. Kerr, N. N. Fleming, John Leazar, Jr., Hugh Parks, Robert E. Love, Archibald Henderson, James C. McConnaughey, John Sloop, Jacob Correll, Dr. A. T. Powe, Dr. A. M. Nesbitt, Charles D. Smith, George W. Smith, Samuel Reeves, and William J. Mills.

On motion, the names of the Chairman and Secretaries were added to each list.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Republican Banner and North Carolina Standard, and other Democratic papers in the State, be requested to copy.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM A. WALTON, *Chairman.*

LEONIDAS BROWN, }
OBADIAH WOODSON, } *Secretaries.*

BANK OF DEEP RIVER.—The Asheboro' Bulletin says "that application will be made to the next session of the Legislature of this State, for a charter of a bank bearing this name, more particularly for the accommodation of this section of the State."

The Wilmington Commercial of Tuesday says: "We are sorry to hear that there was a good deal of thoughtlessness exhibited in the Roman Catholic Church on Sunday last, and that the membership were exceedingly annoyed and disturbed, not only by the conduct of children, but by those of riper years. These things ought not to be at any time, and more especially when the worshippers were engaged in the enjoyment of a interesting "Festival of the Church." Not long since we remember to have seen it stated in the Commercial, that the Catholic priest stationed at Wilmington had been hooted and insulted by thoughtless boys, and that while engaged in performing the last offices for the dead! Now this is deplored by all gentlemen in the K. N. party, but it is nevertheless the natural result of the bitter and proscriptive crusade waged against Catholics. And the press, under the control of Protestant Editors, cannot notice and rebuke such conduct without being charged by demagogues and blackguards with leaning to the Church of Rome. Mr. Filmore has been courteously received and handsomely entertained by the Pope of Rome; and why may not "those of riper years" than boys in this country, imitate the example and feel them? What would have been said, if Mr. Fillmore had been treated even with "thoughtlessness" by the Pope?

For the Republican Banner.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—American Republican! names once dear to every patriot, the pride and boast of every true Statesman, have now become almost odious, and justly so, because they have been dragged by the two most abominable parties that have ever existed in the United States. Nothing could be more anti-American than the Know Nothing party; nothing could be more anti-Republican, than the so-called Republican party. The old Adams federal party, the real old blue light stripe, were better adapted and more in accordance with the principles and policy of our government, than either of the mongrels above mentioned. The Know Nothing party, half anti-American, and half abolition and free soil. The Republican, a party who are ready to fraternize with the negro race, the cut-throat open-mouthed amalgamationist. Now, Mr. Editor, these two parties North are almost one and the same, yet we see southern men forming alliances with them, calling them the Great National American Party, the one wing ready to sever the Union, rather than tolerate the institutions of the South, the other prepared to form any alliance whereby the Democratic party may be defeated. Now, sir, is it not astonishing to find northern men, who were once considered national in their political principles, heading and leading the one, but, sir, when we see southern men in league, bound by an oath taken upon the Holy Bible, to carry out the principles of this so-called National American party, cost what it may, and the two wings determined, conjointly sworn, to close the doors of free America against the down-trodden and oppressed of all nations, and to institute religious tests for offices.

Where is the old Whig party? Has it been absorbed by this mongrel, or is it waiting for a favorable opportunity to present itself to throw aside its old party feeling, to prove to the world that it is above prejudice, unite with the great Democratic Party and share the glory in the great victory which the Democracy are bound to gain in November next? I know that there are hundreds of men, honest men, who were once Whigs, that are now waiting to see who the National Democratic Convention will nominate for President and Vice President; then, sir, they will break the fetters that bind them to this dark lantern concern, unite with the Democratic party, the only party that can save the Union, the only party that stands upon the broad platform the Constitution, and the only party that can protect the rights of the Southern States. Yes, sir, they have learned that there is less moral wrong in violating a criminal obligation, than there was in taking it.

There are a number of old line Whigs, who once were anxious to support Mr. Fillmore that will now support the democratic nominee, No, sir, they won't go the little Jackson with the big Donelson. If there was more of Old Hickory in principle, and less Donelson name, perhaps they might be induced to swallow the pill. I heard an old line Whig remark, the other day, "that Fillmore and Graham, or Fillmore and Badger, might have carried the State of North Carolina, but, that no man on earth could beat the Democrats in North Carolina with the renegade Donelson tied to his tail."

"Andrew Jackson Donelson! big name that. Once heard of a character that reminds me very much of Andrew. It was George Washington Napoleon Hellumsteller. George, on a certain occasion, made a bet that he could climb a certain sign post, (not a hundred miles from Salisbury), minus his pantaloons. The wager was taken and George retired to disrobe. In his absence the post was well soaped, a pistol loaded with salt, and all things were ready when George returned to perform the feat. The climbing operation commenced in good earnest, and about the time he had reached an elevation of ten feet, a certain wag discharged the contents of the loaded pistol into the exposed parts of the immortal George who seemed to have been struck by lightning from the manner in which he made his rapid descent. After reaching the ground he struck a bee line for the nearest creek, and that was the last ever seen of him.

Andrew Jackson Donelson will attempt to climb the soaped pole of the Know-Nothing Abolition-Red-Republican party in November next, and no doubt will succeed about as well as the unfortunate George Washington Napoleon Hellumsteller. FULTON.

COAL.

Yesterday, we had occasion to go on change for the purpose of looking at a specimen of coal just received by steamboat from Egypt on Deep River. Quite a company was assembled, and much interest was manifested as the hogshead containing the mineral treasure was opened. We do not pretend to be a judge in such matters, and accordingly only give the opinion of those better informed, when we say that it is a very superior article of bituminous coal, and said to be equal to the celebrated cannel coal. Various persons helped themselves to lumps and, upon trial in their grates and stoves, found that they burnt beautifully. We tested the matter ourself and know this much.

The shipment from Egypt comprises some fifteen hogsheads, we believe, and is intended to be sent to New York for the purpose of ascertaining its qualities, particularly with reference to making gas. It is believed that it will be found very sufficient for the purpose. If the hopes of all interested should prove to be well founded, whole mine of wealth will be opened for the benefit of our State. The supply is inexhaustible, and all that there will be needed will be ready means to market, which, by the means of our river improvement, we trust will soon be effected.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER EMEU.

Boston, March 27.

The steamer Emeu has arrived with Liverpool dates of the 12th.

Cotton was quiet, the sales on Wednesday only reaching 5,000 bales. Flour had advanced 1s, corn 1s, and wheat 3d to 6d. Consols closed at 91¼

The Peace Congress met daily, but nothing was allowed to transpire.

Advices from the Crimea state that 60,000 British troops were reviewed at Balaklava on the 5th.

Gold was flowing into England from Paris, Amsterdam and the Continent generally.

An Austrian courier had arrived at Constantinople with propositions relating to the Danubian Principalities.

A financial crisis had occurred at Constantinople, and the minister of finance had consulted with the merchants to devise a remedy.

The navigation of the Danube had been resumed.

A commercial crisis had occurred at Norway, and many houses had failed.

The steamer Washington had arrived out.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ILLINOIS.

New York, March 27.

The steamer Illinois has arrived, with California dates of the 1st, and $1,260,000 in treasure.

The Legislature had passed a resolution deprecating the election of Banks to the speakership. The Indians were committing great depredations on Rogue River, and had murdered 24 persons.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

New York, March 29.

The British squadron was pushing towards Kiel, but Admiral Watson had been ordered not to engage in hostilities.

The Austrian army would be further reduced.

A despatch from Berlin says that Count Orloff had made it known at St. Petersburg that a definite understanding had been reached on the fifth point, and peace was assured.

A correspondent of the London Times says that an American Commerical Company was about being formed at Vienna, for the purpose of establishing direct trade between Austria and the United States, and importing cotton and other articles. It is intimated that a treaty of commerce will soon be formed between the two countries.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that Russia has argeed to the neutralization of the Black Sea, and the dismantling of the fortresses along the coast.

The Town Commissioners of Asheville with a view to prevent the possibility of the introduction of Small Pox now prevailing in the neighborhood of that town, prohibited the exercise of public worship in the churches, under a penalty of five dollars. The Rev. Jarvis B. Buxton, the Episcopal clergyman of that place however opened his church, the ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding. He was arrested, carried before the Intendant and fined five dollars—from which he has appealed, and in a communication in the Spectator, expresses his determination to test the legality of the act.

The New Academy at Salem, N. C.—This fine building, the completion of which has been delayed longer than was originally expected, is now finished and fully occupied, a general moving having taken place this week.

Arkansas Rust and Tribune Greely.—A friend sends us the following conundrum: Why is Horace Greely not good metal? *Answer*—Good metal is damaged by *rust*: but Horace has been much improved by some touches of "Rust."

TIN WEDDINGS.

The editor of the New York Weekly Observer has been to a "tin wedding." If our readers will be quiet, in three minutes they shall know what a "tin wedding" is. Now, a golden wedding is the commemoration of the fiftieth return of a couple's marriage—these are scarce. The 'Silver Bridal" is the friendly celebration of the twenty fifth return of the happy day. These are less seldom. A "tin wedding" is a novelty, but it should not be, for whoever reach the fifth anniversary of their marriage are at liberty to celebrate it.—The Courier says on this occasion:

"The bride and groom were presented, by relatives and friends in turn, with various articles of tin ware, such as are eminently useful in household economy, making together a complete set of culinary apparatus which would do honor even to a king's kitchen

"These separate ceremonies were concluded by a more formal presentation of an 'ornamental service of tin,' prepared after the most approved form and fashion of silver, during which an address was delivered and a response given, both performances being marked with as much solemnity as the occasion could impart. At the supper the table was covered with plates and dishes only of tin; ham sandwiches were laid out against a tin background; homely cake was served in baskets of tin; cider was dipped from a tin pail, with a tin ladle, into tin cups; and familiar odes were performed on trumpets of tin! In fact, there could not have been more tin in any other place, except in a tinman's warehouse or in the mines of England.

"We were never before so thoroughly convinced of the numerous useful appliances to which it may be put, and of the highly respectful appearance which it presents when handsomely scoured, and we shall henceforth regard it, especially when associated with a 'Tin Wedding,' as one of the precious metals."

EXCITEMENT AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, March 26.

The steamer Daniel Webster due on Monday last has not arrived, and it is feared she has been seized by Walker. There is much excitement on the subject.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

New Orleans, March 29.

Cotton is firm—sales of the week 86,000 bales. Receipts 52,000 bales. Stock 306,000 bales. Increased receipts at this port 486,000.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 29.

Cotton is active, at 1-8 cent advance—sales of 4,500 bales, at 10 1-4 cents for Middling Upland, 10 5-8 cents for Orleans, Fair Upland 10 1-2 cents. Breadstuffs advancing.

McNeely, Mock & Gaither,

ARE now receiving, at the old and well known establishment of Jenkins, Roberts & Co., one of the

LARGEST AND MOST SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Ever offered in Western Carolina.

CONSISTING OF

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Moleskin, Panama and Straw Hats, Bonnets, Buckets, Rope, Carriage Trimmings, Springs and Axels, Glass, Queens and Glassware, Saddlery, Sole Leather, Bolting Cloths, Blasting Powder, Nails, Iron and Steel, Blacksmith's Tools, Carpenter's Tools, Shoe Tools, Tanner's, Linseed and Sperm Oil, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Castings, &c., &c.

A Large STOCK of GROCERIES always on hand.

Particular attention is called to our large and well selected stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which will be sold at unparallelled prices in this country.

All the above Goods have been selected with the greatest care, and we most respectfully invite all those buying Goods this season to call and examine our stock, as we feel no hesitancy in saying that we have a larger assortment than has ever been offered in one season at this place, and that we are determined to sell, and will make it to the advantage of buyers to give our stock an examination before purchasing.

april 1. 42tf

AMBROTYPES.

THIS new, beautiful, and durable style of LIKENESSES, is produced in the best manner at

HUGHES' Ambrotype Gallery.

It has been thought by some that this art has already attained its ultimatum, but improvements are still being made as will readily be conceded by those who are willing to call at the well established Gallery of the subscriber. The Ambrotype is not reversed like the Daguerreotype, can be seen in any angle of light, is without glare, and will retain its brilliancy for ages. This new process (requiring but one-fifth of the time,) is admirably adapted to

GROUPS AND CHILDREN.

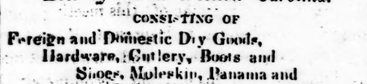
Parents can now have their children's picture taken in almost any position they may choose, in from two to five seconds sitting. The Daguerreotype can also be had at very moderate prices. Between the two, I hope to be able to please all who may favor me with a call.

The Ambrotype can be colored or not as may be desired.

☞ Room at the Rowan House, No. 41.

☞ Call soon as my stay is positively limited. April 1—43

NORTH CAROLINA & WILMINGTON & WELDON RAIL ROAD COMPANIES.



Office of the Eng. & Superintendent, Wilmington, N. C., March 26th.

THROUGH tickets will be sold, from the 1st of April, from any Station on either of the above named roads to any Station on the other, at the rate of *about* three cents per mile, but not less than the present rates on the Wilmington Road.

Persons going North will arrive at Goldsboro' in time for the day Express Train on the Wilmington Road. Persons going West will leave Goldsboro' at 2 10 a. m.; arrive from the West at 8 40 a. m.

Fare from Raleigh to Weldon..... $4 00
Fare from Raleigh to Wilmington.... 4 00

S. L. FREMONT,
Eng. & Sup't. W. & W. R. R.
THEODORE S. GARNETT,
Eng. & Sup't. N. C. R R.

March 27 42 3t

NORTH CAROLINA & WILMINGTON & WELDON RAIL ROAD COMPANIES.

Office of the Eng. & Superintendent, Wilmington, N. C., March 26, 1856.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 1st, proximo, all freights on goods, &c., passing over the N. C. Railroad and W. & W. Railroad, will be paid at points of destination, on delivery of goods. Freights may be *pre-paid* at either end of the route, if *especially* desired, but the Companies prefer that they should be paid on delivery. When goods are directed to points where neither Company has an agent, pre-payment must be made in all cases, and on perishable articles to all points.

THEODORE S. GARNETT,
Eng. & Sup't. N. C. R. R.
S. L. EREMONT,
Eng. & Sup't. W. & W. R. R.

March 27 42 3t

E. Nye Hutchison,

Commission Merchant,

CHARLOTTE N. C.

will sell on Commission

Cotton, Corn, Flour, Wheat, and all Country Produce

IN Charlotte, Charleston, and New York.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

REFERENCES:

J. H. Jenkins, Esq., Salisbury; George W. Williams & Co., Charleston; A. Hunt, Lexington; Robert Souther, Esq., New York.

February 26, 1856. 37—1y.

Dr. T. Hill,

HAVING located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens generally. Office at the Rowan House.

Salisbury, Feb. 19, 1856. 36—1y.

MARRIED,

At Woodsonville, in the vicinity of this town, on the 30th ult, by Obadiah Woodson, Mr. BENJAMIN F. WEANT and Miss MARGARET E. KETCHIE.

In Lexington on the 26th March, by Rev. J. L. Bozzer, Mr. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, of this County, to Miss M. JANE SMITH, of Davidson.

In Davidson county, on the 27th ult., by Andrew Swicegood, Esq., Mr. JAMES M. GOBBEL and Mrs. MARY ANN LOMAX.

In Cabarrus county, on the 20th ult., by Rev. Saml. Rothrock, WILLIAM BEAVER and Miss CRISSA E., daughter of George Leppard.

In this county on the 20th ult., by Rev. Saml. Rothrock, JOHN P. EAGLE and Miss LEAH, daughter of Henry Klutts, Esq.

COMMERCIAL.

NORFOLK MARKET

Reported Weekly by Rowland & Brothers
Extensive Dealers in Flour, &c.

Norfolk, Va., March 29, 1856.

Bacon.—Hams, 12 a 13, Hog round 11 a 11½
Lard.—No. 1 & 2. 11 a 11½.
Corn—Mixed 57; White 58; Yellow 60.
Beans—White, scarce, $1.75 a $2.00.
Peas—Black eye, wanted, 90 a 95.
Flaxseed—Dull, $1.65 a 1.70.
Cotton.—Good supply, 9 a 9¾.
Flour.—Very dull. Fine $6.50; Superfine, $7; Extra $8; Family $9.
Salt—Liverpool fine, 1.75. Ground Alum 1 20.
Sugars.—Refined, 10½ a 11. Crushed, 11½ a 11¾.
Dried Apples.—(Bushel of 28 lbs.) 80 a 90.
Do Peaches—(Pealed per bush. 40 lbs.) $2½ a $2¾.
Hay—Cargo, $1 10.

REMARKS.

Flour shows no more animation than noted last week. The accounts received thereafter were very discouraging, it will probably improve in the demand a little, but any material change in the price for the better is not looked for. We have not pushed sales, hoping for a little improvement. Dried fruit is totally unsaleable, even at very low prices.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

From Lutterloh & Elliott's Prices Current.

Wilmington, N. C., March 26, 1856.

BACON—		COFFEE, per lb.	
Hams,	13 a 13½	Java.	17 a 18
Middlings	11 a 12	Laguayra	13 a 14
Shoulders	11 a 11½	Rio	12½ a 14
Hog round	12 a 12½	St Domingo	12 a 14
LARD. N C—	12 a 12½	COTTON,	8½ a 9¾
BUTTER—	25 a 28	CORN MEAL,	
CHICKENS—	15 a 25	per bush.	80 a 85
TURKEYS	75 a 1 00	FEATHERS,	
SALT—		per lb.	45 a 50
Alum p bu	00 a 50	FISH, per bbl.	
Liv'rpool s.		Macker'l No 1	a00 00
ground	1 05 a 1 25	do. No 2	a12 00
do. fine	a 2 0.	do No 3	$ 000.0 00
SUGARS—		Herrings,	
Porto Rico	9½a 10½	East	4 50 a 6 00
N. Orleans	0 a 00	FLOUR, per bbl.	
Muscovado	7 a 8	Canal	a 8 50
Loaf & cru.	11 a 12½	N C br	7 75 a 800
Clarifi'd and		OATS,	40 a 50
Granulated	11 a 12½	BEANS,	1 75 a 2 00
TALLOW—	12 a 12½	LIQUORS, pr gal dom.	
BEESWAX,	23 a 25	Whiskey	40 a 45
PEA Nuts	1 50 a 1 35	N E Rum	00 a 55
POTATOES	85 90 p b	Gin	50 a 55
EGGS, pr doz.	10 a 12½	Brandy	50 a 60
CORN,	74 a 0 75	do Apple	50 a 55

CHALESTON PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly by W. S. Lawton & Co.
Factors, Forwarding & Commisson Merchants.

Charleston, S. C., March 24, 1856.

COTTON—Upland 8½ to 10¾; Fine 11 a 12
RICE—4 to 4½.
CORN—60 a 65. PEAS—90 a $1 00.
BACON—hog round 12 a 13
OATS—4 a 52c. SALT, $1 00 a 1 10.
FLOUR—$8 a $9 per barrel; sacks $4 a $4 25. SUGARS—10 a 11.
COFFEE—Rio 12¾ a 14c.
MOLASSES—New Orleans 45 a 47c.
WHISKEY—Western 45 a 47.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Salisbury, March 25, '56.

THE subscriber is now receiving his stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of a general assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

of almost every description.

His stock of

Needle-worked Embroideries is complete. He would respectfully ask an examination of his stock, by all who wish to purchase

GOODS OF THE NEWEST AND LATEST STYLES.

Particular attention is paid to procuring Fashionable Goods, whether they have been introduced into this section before or not.

Mar 25 4t E. MYERS.

ATTENTION COUNTY CLAIMANTS.

ALL persons having claims against the County of Rowan, (to be passed upon by the Committee of Finance,) are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of April next, and they will be attended to; and County officers, receivers of public moneys, are required to have their respective accounts, together with their vouches, ready for settlement with the Committee of Finance on the 1st day of May next. Therefore,

Let those concerned attend to this call;
For the same rule will be applied to all;
If their claims are not "*in a proper fix.*"
They will receive no pay in the year 1856.

OBADIAH WOODSON,
Clerk of the Committe of Finance.

March 18th, 1856. 3t—40

J. F. ANDERSON. W. D. REYNOLDS.

Anderson & Reynolds,

Grocers AND *Commission Merchants,*

NO. 10 ROANOKE QUARE,

NORFOLK, VA.

KEEP always on hand a full assortment of Groceries, and give active attention to sales of Flour and produce generally, avoiding unnecessary charges, and making prompt returns.

February 26, 1856. 37—1y.

Advertising.

THE Republican Banner now has a weekly circulation of over *ONE THOUSAND* and advertisers will find it an excellent medium through which to make known their business.

April 14, 1854.

A SPLENDID

ASSORTMENT of HATS and CAPS, just receiving by

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT

BAKER & OWEN,

ARE still carrying on the Manufactory of **Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,** one door above Boyden's New Building and opposite Robards' Hotel. They are and have been doing a great deal of Roofing and Guttering, which they warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

A large supply of TIN WARE constantly on hand, which they will sell lower than any body on this side of Jordan.

STILLS kept on hand and made to order. They have also on hand a large supply of

COOK--STOVES

of the most approved and latest improved patterns, among which is the MORNING STAR, (four sizes,) for the sale of which they have the exclusive right of this place, and they have no hesitancy in saying it is the best and most complete Stove that has ever been introduced in the Southern States.

February 19, 1856. 36—tf.

W. J. Mills, J. E. Moose, J. A. Kennedy

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

Mills, Moose & Co.

BEG leave to inform their many friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening in the brick house formerly occupied by Kenedy & Mills, their Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes together with all articles usually kept in a Dry Good Store. They are also receiving the largest and best selected Stock of Groceries ever offered in this market, all of which they are determined to sell at prices that cannot fail to please. The highest market prices paid at all times for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Cotton and all kinds of Country produce.

Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856. 1y—35

Dr. A. Torrence,

HAS removed to the former residence of Rufus H. Kilpatrick, Esq., known as the McDonald place, two miles east of Third Creek Church, offers his professional services to the public.

February 26, 1856. 37—6m,

TISBURY, Marthas Vineyard

This may certify that I have used Davis Vegetable Pain Killer with great success in cases of cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs colds &c, and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine. JAMES C. LOOMER.

Pastor of the Baptist Church.

This may certify, that I have used Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer in numerious cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have prescribed it extensively in bowel complaint, (particulaly for children,) and it is in my opinion, superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of those diseases.

P. S. When given to children, I have always combined it with syrup of gum arabac, say ten drops to a tea spoonful of the syrup, well mixed. Others have mixed it with milk and molasses, equal parts. A HUNTING. M. D.

This certifies, that I have for several years used Mr. Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in my family in several of those cases for which it is recommended and find it a very useful family medicine. A BRONSON,

Pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Fall River.

FROM INDIA.

[Extract from a letter received from Rev. B. C. Thomas]

Tavoy, November 18, 1853.

Messrs. P Davis & Son sirs: The Karens here have no more confidence in the charms of their ancestors. They desire rational remedies for the sick By various means, principally thro' the agency of the Rev. D. L. Brayten. these people have become aaquainted with your medicine, and their demand on it is to me very surprising.

I now have by me orders for more than fifty bottles; but I have not got one bottle; I therefore wish you to send me a quanity, and I will pay you through the Treasuer of the Missionary Union. There is no medicine which stands so high on the estimation of the Karens of these provinces as the Pain Killer, and I feel willing to gratify them, as I entertain a very high opinion of his worth B. C. THOMAS

Let all afflicted read the following, from the St. Louis Union:—

Stillwater, Minnesota Territory,

Sir.—I deem it a duty I owe to society, especially to the afflicted, to offer this testimonial in favor of that estimable medicine, *Perry Davis's Vegtable Pain killer*.

When passing through Galena, some two weeks ago, I Purchased at your agency a 25 cent bottle. I was then suffering from a severely bruised hand. I applied it in the store, and was astonished at the almost instantaneous relief. Before I left the store, the inflammation was removed, and in less than an hour the pain ceased. In two days my hand was well as ever. Finding it to be *really* a remedy, I determined to try its effects as a curative for the Piles, to which I had been a martyr for *years*.—I had not, I confess, *much* confidence, because I had already tried numberless nostrums, with out deriving any substantial benefit; but I am rejoiced to say that my doubts were soon removed. After few dressings, my Piles were amongst the things that had been. I am now entirely free from them, and in as good health as ever I was in my life.

I have recommended the Pain Killer to others similarly afflicted, and always with good effect.

Several of the Captains of the Upper River boats carry with them a constant supply, and consider it one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,
JOSEPH O. MARTIN.

Sold in Salisbury by SILL & SILL, Agents, also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL Charlotte and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally.

JAMES HORAH,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,

SALISBURY, N. C.

(One door below E. & A. Murphy's Store,)

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of **Watches and Jewelry** of all kinds. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

March 11, 1856. 39—1y.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having determined to move to the West, offers for sale his plantation containing

197 Acres,

lying about three and a half miles from Salisbury on the road leading to Greensboro. The Central North Carolina Rail Road passes through the plantation. There is on the plantation a NEW TWO STORY dwelling house, with all necessary out buildings. About two thirds of the land is well timbered.

The plantation can be divided to suit purchasers into two tracts.

GEORGE W. SMITH.

March 11, 1856. 39—tf.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Administrator on the estate of Robert Askins, dec'd, at February Term 1856, Rowan County Court; all persons having claims against the same, are hereby notified to present them in the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

☞ Creditors to the estate please pay up.

H. L. ROBARDS, Adm'r.

Feb. 5, 1856. 34—tf.

DR. J. J. SUMMEREL,

HAS removed to his Office at his residence where he will be happy to receive professional or personal calls from his friends.

N. B. There are many persons indebted to me by account, and have been for several years; I would earnestly urge all such to call and make settlement, which *must* be done by My Court, else I shall look out for a collector.

Jan. 29, 1856. 33—tf.

OYSTERS.

SEE the Proprietor of the ROWAN HOUSE, and make arrangements to have your family supplied with the richest, freshest and largest Oysters of the season—direct from Norfolk, in less than 24 hours—in nice kegs, (sizes to suit purchasers.) By engaging, you can get them at $1 12½ per keg, containing each half gallon; or $12 per dozen.

Dec. 11, 1855. 27—tf.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
Raleigh, February 8, 1856.

AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.

All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.

Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.

Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.

R. A. HAMILTON, *President.*

Feb. 1856. 36—tf.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve month immediditately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of the State,

I William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL. *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and I do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In tesimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, [L. S.] have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
Pulaski Cowper.
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, Jan. 24, 1856. 32-6m.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS.

Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VA.

ARE extensively engaged in the sale of Flour &c. Long experience, with every facility, enables us to guarantee promptness and satisfaction in all business.

REFER TO

Hon. Thomas Ruffin,	Alamance County,	N. C.
John Newlin & Sons,	do.	" "
Wm. R. Albrights,	do.	" "
Dr. P. A. Holt,	do.	" "
John Long,	Randolph	" "
J. H. Hamilton,	Chatham	" "
Hon. E. G. Reade,	Person	" "
James Webb,	Orange	" "
P. C. Cameron,	do.	" "
John F Lyon,	do.	" "
Henry Whitted,	do.	" "

And many others.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 26 1856. 37—1y.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

OF

FOUR HORSE POST COACHES

FROM

SALISBURY TO ASHEVILLE,

THROUGH IN THIRTY SIX HOURS!

CONNECTING with the North Carolina Rail Road. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good Horses and Experienced and accommodating Drivers. Also new Concord Two Horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,—connecting at Morganton with my line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Road in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Morganton, Feb. 28, 1855. 40—tf.

300 PACKAGES FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

SILL & SILL,

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOTEL,

SALISBURY, N. C.

Respectfully announce that they are now receiving and opening, a large, and entirely fresh stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Paint, Varnishes, Brushes, Perfumery, Fancy and Miscellaneous Articles &c &c.

all which, have been very recently selected by one of the firm; with the utmost care, and a scrupulous regard to genuineness and purity.

They deem it almost needless to say, that it shall be their constant aim, as heretofore, to merit a continuance of that liberal patronage which they have received—for which, and the generous sympathy, so generally, manifested for them, on the occasion of their late misfortune by fire, they beg to express their profound and heartfelt gratitude.

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1856. 32-tf.

China, Glass & Queensware.

TEA & Chamber Sets, in various styles; also a general assortment of Goblets, Tumblers, Wines, &c, &c, for sale by

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.

Jan. 1, 1855. 30—

PROSPECTUS OF

'The Western Sentinel,'

A Democratic & Family Journal.

SOLICITED by many citizens of Forsyth and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title.

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "Sentinel" will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the *Sentinel* will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for offices under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the right and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiments upon this subject will be: PRINCIPLES—not birthsplace; MEASURES—not men.

The paper will be devoted to attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights; advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the *Sentinel* will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Especial care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department, and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independent, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rethoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six months, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

P. E. BONNER.

Winston, Dec., 1855.

Blank Deeds for Sale

AT THE BANNER OFFICE.

From the Knickerbocker.

FOURTH ODE OF HORACE.

'Nunc acris Hyems.'

Now Winter flies before spring's warm-breathed gales,
The waters rouse them from their silent sleep,
The eager sailor trims his idle sails
To seek a dang'rous pathway on the deep.
No longer now the stable's warmth invites
The lowing herd to leave the sun-cheered fields;
The fire-sides now have lost their old delights,
His meadow-earldom now the White Frost yields.
His lace-like livery is laid aside:
Submissive to the vernal Queen's soft power,
Old Earth assumes the garments of her pride,
The living glory of the grass and flower.
Now Cytherean Venus leads the dance,
The Graces with the Wood-Nymphs hand in hand,
And all the while the Moon with kindly glance
And loving smile looks on the joyous band.
Look! from the black volcano fitful gleams
Tell that the Cyclop's master lights his fire.
See! from its flame-crowned top long lurid streams,
Betray the monster-laborers busy there.
Now twine a fillet of dark myrtle leaves,
Or weave a wreath of any wild-wood flower
That disenchanted Earth its freedom gives,
A chaplet fit for sacrificial hour.
For Pan demands his long accustomed rite,
An offered lamb, perchance a bleating kid;
And Spring to leaves and buds bring morning light,
And so 'tis meet an orison be said.
Death comes! a guest for who no welcome waits,
Who knows no diff rence in the ranks of men;
Alike he enters the proud palace-gates,
Or threads the path to Misery's loathsome den.
This evanescent life, of scanty span,
Forbids Ambition's aim and long design;
No moment yet to come is sure to man,
And Pluto's shadowy home may soon be thine.
Alas! not there to choose the banquet's lord,
Shall revellers rattle dice in merry strife;
Nor dear Therese be loved though here adored,
For charms of Earth shall cease with ending life.

H. V.

INSTRUMENTS OF DEATH.—The grounds be longing to the United States Arsenal, at Batou, Louisiana, embrace an area of 27 miles. In the three magazines there are 30,000 pounds of powder, and 9,000 rounds of cartridges for small arms and cannon.—The storehouses contain 35,000 muskets, rifles, carbines and pistols, 2,500 sabres, 100 cannons, 600,000 cannon balls and shells, 30,000 pounds canister, and accoutrements for 100,000 men. The total value of the land and buildings, with contents, is over $61,000,000

A GOLDEN THOUGHT.—We know not the author of the following, but it is one of the most beautiful productions that we have ever read:

"Nature will be reported. All things are engaged in writing their own history. The planet and the pebble goes attended by its shadow. The rolling rock leaves its scratches on the mountain side; the river, its channels in the soil; the animal, its bones in the stratum; the fern leaf, its modest epitaph in the coal; the falling drop makes its sepulchre in the sand or stone, not a foot steps into or along the ground, but points its characters more or less lasting, a map of its march; every act of man inscribes itself on the memories of his followers, and in his own face. The air is full of sound—the sky of tokens; the ground is all memoranda and signatures, and every object is covered over with hints that speak to the intelligent.

ANECDOTE OF JACKSON.—Gen. Jackson, on marching out of New Orleans to meet the red coats, and give them an insight into the celebrated New Orleans cotton business, found all the French women of the city, who dreaded the English name, crying and lamenting around him—they knew if the red coats took the city that all they would do would be to take "beauty and booty," with rough soldier license. Jackson didn't like to see that feminine wailing round his men, and it was on this occasion he made his *oration* in French to the ladies. Having asked the words of an aid-de-camp, the General, with a regular Parisian twang, sang out: "*L'enemi n'entrera jamais dans cette ville*—while I can shake a stick at them—by the Eternal!" "*Vive Jackson! vive le brave General Old Hickory!*" exclaimed the delighted citizens, who even then foresaw victory in the bright eyes of the brave commander.

BEGINNING AT ONCE.—Faith is the starting post of obedience; but what I want is, that you start immediately—that you wait not for more light to spiritualize your obedience; but that you work for more light, by yielding a present obedience up to the present light which you profess—that you stir up all the gift which is now in you; and this is the way to have the gift enlarged, that whatever your right hand findeth to do in the way of service to God, you now do it with all your might. And the very fruit of doing of his authority, is that you will at length do it because of your own renovated taste. As you persevere in the labors of his service, you will grow in the likeness of his character. The graces of holiness will both brighten and multiply upon you. These will be your treasures, and treasures for heaved, too—the delights of which mainly consist in the affections and feelings, and congenial employments of the new creature.—*Dr. Chalmers.*

NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.

Louis Napoleon has made a speech, stating that he hoped for peace, but must be prepared for war. The fifth meeting of the Peace Conference was held on monday, the 6th inst. It was reported that the negotiations were steadily progressing.

NEW HAMPSHIRL ELECTION.

We have now returns from the whole State with the exception of four small towns, which gave last year Baker, 133; Metcalf, 70; scattering, 15. This would make the vote stand:

Wells,	32 070
Metcalf,	32.120
Goodwin and scattering,	2.480

The whole vote (says the New Hampshire Patriot) will exceed 66,000, or 2,000 more than that of the last year when the largest vote ever cast was thrown.

The Senate will stand 4 democrats to 8 abolitionists and Know Nothings. In regard to the complexion of the lower House the Patriot says:

"Whole number of representatives elected, 314; democrats, 150; all others, 164. This gives an apparent majority of 14 against the democrats; but among those reckoned against us are a number who cannot be relied on for Mercalf."

Union

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Advices from Berlin dated Sunday, the 2d inst., state that two Couriers had passed through that city on their way to Paris, bearing fresh instructions to the Russian Plenipotentiary.

Advices from Hamburg to the 6th inst. state that Admiral Watson had sailed from Kiel and had odrered the fleet to assemble off Moor Island in order to announce the renewal of the Blockade of the Russian Ports.

In the Crimea, delegates from the belligerent armies met on the 29th ult. to concert measures for carrying out the armistice.

NEW FIRM.

McNEELY, MOCK & GAITHER

HAVE taken the old stand of Jenkins, Roberts & Co., and will continue the Mercantile business in all its branches, as heretofore done by the old firm, and are now receiving a good assortment of

Goods for the Winter Season,

which will be sold very cheap. We solicit the attention of the old customers and public generally, who are respectfully invited to call and examine our Goods, as bargains will be sold.

Jan. 22, 1856. 32—tf.

New Cash STORE.

THE subscribers having taken the old stand lately occupied by W. J. Mills, one door above the HARDWARE STORE, take this method of announcing to the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they are receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected Stock of

Fall & Winter Goods.

Ladies & Gentlemen's Dress Goods,

Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Silks, plain and Figur Satins, French & English Merenos, Alpaccas, Delanes, Poplins, Plaids and Prints, Broadcloth, Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimeres, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Satins, Jeans & Kerseys.

Ready-Made Clothing,

Blk. Ribb'd, Fancy, Beaver & Drab Over Coats, Super Fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, Blk. Ridd'd, do., Tweed do., Fancy Plush, and fine Velvet Vests, Fancy Cass & Tweed Pants, Shirts, Plain and Fancy Wool Shirts and Drawers.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Mens Cal and Kip Boots, common do., Mens Calf Brogans, Goat do., Enameled Congress, Womens Kid Excelsiors, Enameled do., Oxford Gaitors, Lasting fig'd do., Misses Enameled do., do. S. Heeled Boots and Childrens Shoes,

In addition to the above, we have a large and varied stock of Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Ribbons, Lace, Edging, Inserting, Fringe, Hosery, Gloves, Kid, Silk, Lisle, Thread, Worstead &c., Ticking, Osnaburgs, Sheetings, Yarn, &c., Sugar, Coffee, Spice, Pepper, Indigo & Madder, Cheese, Mackerell No. 1, 2 & 3, together with everything usually kept in retail Stores, which we offer low for cash or at short credit. Persons visiting Salisbury, will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.

Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 27, 1855. 25—tf.

Salisbury Female ACADEMY.

THE 4th session of this School, will end on the 29th of February. There will be no vacation; the 5th session will commence immediately and terminate on the 1st of Aug, when a vacation of two months will occur.

TERMS will continue as heretofore viz:

	Board and tuition per session of 5 months
Music on Piano	67,50
Use of instrument	20·00
Guitar	2,50
Drawing	10,00
Oil Painting	10,00
French Language	20.00
Latin or Greek with other studies	10,00
	5.00

For day pupils prices of tuition will vaty from $8 to $15. Contingencies 50 cents.

Pupils entering at any time will be charged thence to the end of the session, without deduction in board or tuition for absence, except in cases of protracted and serious sickness.

JESSE RANKIN, PRINCIPAL.

Feb. 16, 1856. 36—4w.

Boots & Shoes.

Gents Fine Calf Boots and Shoes.
Ladies Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Shoes and Boots.
Misses Shoes and Gaiters,
Youths and Boys Brogans.

And a large Stock of Negro Shoes &c. &c., Just received and for sale by

MILLS, MOOSE & CO.

Salisbury, Feb. 12 1856. 1y—35.

Dr. T. Hill,

HAVING located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens generally. Office at the Rowan House.

Salisbury, Feb, 19, 1856. 36—1y.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending for the same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Oct 23 1852. 1 \pril

Book agents Wanted

TO obtain Subscribers for a Book that will be prized by every Literary and Reading Man as an important NATIONAL WORK.

Being a ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN LITERATURE, embracing personal and critical notices of Authors with passages from their writings, from the earliest period to the present day, by E. A. & G. L. Duyckinck, with more than 300 Potraits of Authors, Views of Colleges and other Literary Institutions, Vignettes of Residences &c., together with more than 400 Autographs.

The Book will be published by Mr. Charles Scribner, New York, in two royal octavo volumes of 1500 pages, printed on superfine paper and new type—will be ready on the 15th of November and SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY AGENTS, subscription PRICE, SEVEN DOLLARS.

A Circular giving full details of discount made to Agents (who will find canvassing for this Book an unusually pleasant and profitable business,) duties required of them &c, will be furnished to persons disposed to engage in the business, by addressing the subscriber, General Agent for the sale of the Work in the States of New York, North and South Carolina and Georgia.

Applicants will please state what district they propose to canvass and whether they have before been engaged in the business.

O. A. ROORBACH.

145 Nassau Street New York.

Oct. 30 1855. 21—7w.

AGUE & FEVER PILLS

AGUE AND FEVER

Positively Cured!

THE

Greatest Remedy ever Discovered.

FOR THE CURE OF

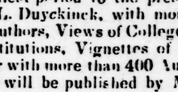
AGUE & FEVER!

FOR SALE AT J. H. ENNISS' BOOK STORE.

NO one need be troubled with AGUE and FEVER a single day, if they will use the above Remedy, which has been tried by hundreds of persons without a single case of failure!

PRICE, 50 cents a Box, or two Boxes mailed free of postage for $1.

Salisbury, Oct 2, 1855. 18—tf.

SATGE  HOUSE.

AT the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of *FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES*, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington Jamestown and Greensboro'.

Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.

May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

The great Southern Weekly!

THE SPECTATOR

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE South has too long been dependent upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR.

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

OF SOUTHERN INTEREST AND CHARACTER.

The general plan of the paper is as follows; It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress; altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

TERMS.

One copy one year - -	$2 00
Sixteen copies one year - -	15 00

One copy to the maker of the club.

No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.

Aug. 23, 1855. 13—12w

SANTA ANNA Abdicated!

UPON the strength of which the subscribers, on receiving their most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of

Read-Made Clothing,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods in General

to which the attention of their numerous customers and friends are especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.

MERCHANT TAILORS

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical *pill*, but not easy to make the best of all *pills*—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These *pills* produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

THIS remedy has won for itself such noteriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, &c.; and for CHILDREN it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—

SILL & SILL, Salisbury, N. C; KING & HEGE, Lexington, N. C. and J. ROBBERTS, Swangstown, N. C. and by dealers in medicine evey where.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.

Thos. Alexander,	Wm. S Lawton
FORMERLY OF YORK DISTRICT, S. C.	FORMERLY OF LAWTONVILLE, BEAUFORT DIS'CT, S. C

Produce & Sea Island

AND

UPLAND COTTON AND RICE

FACTORS,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

SOUTH ATLANTIC WHARF,

CHARLESTON, S. C

Our senior partner has been in the Factorage and Commission Business about twenty years. We hope by experience and attention, to give satisfaction.

June 8, 1855. 2—tf.

Grand Lecture.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.

May 28, 1855. 1—tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

ASHE COUNTY.—COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, November Term, 1855. Original Attachment—Thomas F. Prather and Thomas Smith, vs John Clark.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Clark is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Republican Banner at Salisbury, for the absent defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Ashe, on the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or otherwise conditional judgment heretofore granted, will be made final and absolute.

Witness, Robert Gambill, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 4th Monday in November, A. D. 1855.

R. GAMBILL, CLERK.

BY J. M. GENTRY, D. C.

Jan. 29, 1856. 33—6w—Price Adv. $6.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large assortment of

Ready-made Clothing

and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to give us a call, as we flatter ourselves that we are able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give us their patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.

F. H. BAUM & CO.

Jan. 8, 1856. 30—tf.

P. S. Remember the Mansion Hotel.

S. W. WESTBROOKS,

Proprietor of the Guilford Pomological Gardens and Nurseries.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of our Southern citizens to his select collection of native and acclimated varieties of Fruit Trees, embracing some 40,000 trees of the following varieties, viz: Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Almond, also a choice assortment of Grapevines, Raspberries, Strawberries, etc., etc.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will receive prompt attention and the Trees neatly packed and directed to any portion of the country.

P. S.—Persons wishing Ornamental Trees can be supplied.

Catalogue of Fruit Trees &c, at this office for distribution.

December, 4 1855. 3m26.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us, are respectfully called upon to pay up by the 15th of February next, as we must have money and longer indulgence will not be given, those failing to comply with this notice may expect to settle with an officer.

We have on hand a large lot of Ready-made Clothing, Blankets, Hats, Boots, Shoes and Carpeting which we will sell cheaper than ever in order to close out our winter stock.

We return our thanks for the liberal patronage received, and hope to merit an increase.

RICHWINE & HARRISON.

January 8, 1856. 30—2m.

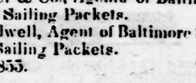
Coach Manufactory.

W. M. BARKER

WOULD say to the public, that he has just returned from the Northern Cities with a supply of materials and drafts of the latest style. Having visited the most renowned Manufactories in the United States, he has been enabled to procure drafts of rare beauty and feels himself fully prepared to execute any order in his line. He feels that he can offer greater inducements than ever. Call and see.

Salisbury, Oct. 22, 1855. 20—2m.

TO SHIPPERS



HUGH L. TINLEY & CO,

(SUCCESSORS TO TINLEY AND HERRON,)

Receiving and Forwarding Agents, AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 Exchange Street, South Atlantic Wharves,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

GIVE their personal attention to the sale of Cotton as customary, or by special contract, all other kinds of Produce and Manufactures, and make prompt returns of the same, for 2½ per cent. commission.

We will CONTINUE, as heretofore, to give our special attention to the Receiving and Forwarding of all goods consigned to us, for 10 cents per package.

Machinery, large packages of Furniture, &c., charged in proportion to trouble and responsibility, for advancing freights and charges, 2½ per cent.

☞ Persons shipping Goods or Produce through this house, may rely upon their interest being POSITIVELY PROTECTED, both against over-charge and loss of goods.

We have in no instance nor will we detain any goods for freight and charges.

We would respectfully beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen, with whom we have had business transactions:

John Caldwell, President of S. C. R. R., Columbia.

U. Passailaigne, Sup. of Public Works, Columbia.

F. W. McMaster, Librarian of S. C. College, Columbia.

P. W. Fuller, Columbia.

John King, jr., S. C. R. R. Agent, Charleston.

Henry Missroon, Agent of New York Steamers.

Holmes & Stoney, Agents of New York Sailing Packets.

H. F. Baker & Co., Agents of Baltimore and Philadelphia Sailing Packets.

J. W. Caldwell, Agent of Baltimore Steamers and Boston Sailing Packets.

July 13, 1855. 7—6m.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

CABINET WARE ROOMS,

On Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.

WE, the undersigned, having entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS,

in Salisbury would respectfully solicit the attention of the people of the surrounding country, and the public generally, to favor us with a call. Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at the old and well known stand of Rowzee & Co., where we have, and keep constantly on hand, a splended assortment of Furniture, and are constantly manufacturing in in the latest, neatest, and best styles. We are prepared to do all kinds of turning in the wood line at a short notice. All those that want turning done will find it to their intirest to give us a trial. Those wanting anything in our line will please give us a call and hear our prices, we are determined to sell low for cash. We keep constantly on hand Dressing Buteaus, plain do. d., French Bedsteads, Common, do. do., Rocking Chairs, Sofas, Dining Tables, Secretaries and Bookcases, Ladies Workstands, Wardrobes, Corner Cupboards Washstands, Candlestands, Patent Shower Baths &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of Coffins constantly kept on hand. Repairing done at a short notice.

WM. WILHELM,
HENRY MOORE.

Salisbury, N. C, Jan. 1, 1856. 39—1y.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.

A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and sk light combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by H. L. ROBARDS.

Job Work done here.

IN NEAT ORDER.

JOB OFFICE

Having received a large supply of

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

JOB TYPE,

We are now prepared to execute all kinds of

JOB WORK,

SUCH AS

CARDS HAND BILLS, PAMPHLETS, &c &c.,

Neatly, Cheaply, and Expeditiously.

CALL AT THE "BANNER" OFFICE

Rowan House.

H. L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and so orderly conducted by the indefatigable proprietor has now an established reputation, being one of the best Hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all *twenty-one* rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (46) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them. H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.

May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

SOMETHING NEW.

Will you Ride or Walk.

BELL, BARNHART, & CO.,

HAVE opened a Livery or Public Stable, near the Depot in the town of Salisbury, where they will hold themselves in readiness to hire

Horses and Vehicles

to the public, and also to furnish Conveyances and Drivers to any point from Salisbury. They will also hold themselves in readiness to do any Drayage that may be desired in the town to and from the Depot on short notice, and also with teams and wagons to haul any Goods or

Freight,

that may be wanted to any point remote from this place.

Stock Drivers will find our stable and lot open for their accommodation, if desired.

Our terms shall be made as easy as possible

We would inform the public that we have employed Mr. JOHN A. SNIDER to superintend our business, and that he is our authorized Agent.

Horses kept on hand for sale.

Salisbury, January 5, 1855. 1;32.

A. BETHUNE, TAILOR,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NO. 3, SPRING'S ROW.

4 DOORS EAST OF THE CHARLOTTE BANK.

Feb. 16, '55. 38—tf

Land and Mill for Sale!

A RARE opportunity is here presented by the subscriber to any one wishing to purchase the above property. The tract consists of

150 Acres

of the best Land in Rowan County, about half of which is most splendidly timbered, and the other is under a high state of Cultivation. On the tract is also a large and excellent meadow.

THE MILL

is newly repaired, and is situated at a good distance from any other Mill, and has heretofore commanded an extensive patronage. Its situation, in the midst of as fine grain growing land as there is in the country, would make it a safe investment to any one desiring to purchase such property.

The land lies 13 miles west of Salisbury, adjoining the lands of Maria Cowan, Robert Harris and others. Terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser, if application be made soon to me at my residence 6 miles West of Salisbury on the Lincoln road. For particulars apply as above.

RICHARD H. COWAN.

September 18, 1855. 16—tf.

Marble Yard.

THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the smallest Head Stone to the finest *Monument*, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.

GEO. VOGLER.

Feb 24, '55 39tf,

Advertising.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER now has a weekly circulation of over *ONE THOUSAND* and advertisers will find it an excellent medium through which to make known their business.

April 14, 1854.

A SPLENDID

ASSORTMENT of HATS and CAPS, just receiving by

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

Removal!

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE have removed their Clothing and Tailoring Establishment, from their Old Stand, opposite Murphy, McRee & Co. to the corner immediately opposite R. & A. Murphy's Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1855. 22—

NICE THINGS,

NO. 1, 2 & 3 Mackerel, in Bbls., half Bbls, quarter Bbls., and Kegs.

Spiced Salmon, Pickled Herring, in Kegs,
Sardines, Lobsters, smoked Herring,
Pickles, Catsups Sauces,
Teas, Pepper, Spice, Ginger,
Java, Laguaria and Rio Coffee,
Mocha Coffee, Macceroni,
Brown, Crushed and Refined Sugar,
Loaf Sugar, Rice,
Buckwheit Flour, Herring Roe,

And many other articles suitable for family use, just received and for sale by

MILLS, MOOSE & Co.

Salisbury Feb, 12, 1856. 1y—35,